

Time: 2Hrs**Marks: 60**

- NB:**
1. all questions are compulsory
 2. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks
 3. Working notes should form a part of your answer

Q.1.a.) Mr. Amit, started his business in Meghalaya, who's exclusively in supply Goods from 1st April, 2022. Details of his monthly Purchases and Sales from April 2022 onwards are as follows:

(15)

Month & Year	Purchases		Sales	
	Exempt Goods	Taxable Goods	Taxable Goods	Exempt Goods
April, 2022	1,00,000	1,25,000	70,000	1,60,000
May, 2022	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	80,000
June, 2022	2,00,000	2,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
July, 2022	2,25,000	2,50,000	55,000	60,000
August, 2022	2,75,000	3,00,000	10,000	1,65,000
September, 2022	3,00,000	3,50,000	95,000	1,15,000
October, 2022	3,50,000	3,75,000	70,000	1,90,000
November, 2022	4,25,000	4,00,000	5,000	85,000
December, 2022	4,75,000	4,50,000	1,55,000	1,95,000
January, 2023	2,00,000	3,00,000	2,30,000	1,80,000
February, 2023	1,00,000	1,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
March, 2023	2,00,000	3,00,000	1,80,000	2,30,000

Is Mr Amit is liable for registration as per the provision of GST Act. If yes, from which date? Give necessary justification for your answer.

OR

Q1.b.) M/s Ashoka Brothers provide the details of transactions of their business from the state of Maharashtra during the month of December, 2022. Are they liable to get register under GST ? If yes then when?

(15)

08.12.2022	Inward supplies on which tax is payable under reverse charge	4,25,000
10.12.2022	Goods supplied to Nanded (Maharashtra)	3,45,000
15.12.2022	Services provided to Sangli (Maharashtra)	7,80,000
19.12.2022	Goods Supplied to Amravati (Maharashtra)	3,90,000
22.12.2022	Good supplies to Bhuj (Gujrat)	4,75,000
27.12.2022	Taxable Goods Supplied to Khed (Maharashtra)	3,15,000

Q.2.a.) Mr. M of Mumbai provides you the following details for the month of March, 2022 :

Opening Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger as on 1st March 2022 :

IGST – Rs. 50,000

CGST – Rs. 25,000

SGST – Rs. 25,000

Transactions during March, 2022	Rs.
Sold goods @ 18% GST in Solapur	18,60,000
Sold goods @ 12% GST in Delhi	9,00,000
Provided services @ 18% GST in Bangalore	5,00,000
Purchased goods @ 28% GST from Kolhapur	10,50,000
Purchased goods @ 5% GST from Surat	6,60,000
Availed services @ 18% GST from Satara	80,000
Availed services @ 5% GST from Indore	1,20,000

Calculate the net tax liability for the month of March, 2022.

Note : All the figures given above are excluding GST.

OR

Q.2 (b) From the following information given to you of Mr. Sandesh compute the value of taxable service & the goods and services tax payable for the month of June, 2023. All amounts given are excluding Goods and services tax. GST rate for all the supplies may be assumed to be 18% (15)

1. Acting as business facilitator of a banking company Rs. 4,00,000
2. Services by way of warehousing of rice Rs. 3,00,000
3. Advice in Relation to Setting up an Institute Rs. 1,00,000
4. Renting of vacant land for floriculture Rs. 1,50,000
5. Receipts from running training center in relation to hobby classes Rs. 1,16,000
6. Commission from acting as Commission agent of consumer goods Rs. 90,000
7. Carried out certain process as job work which did not require amount of tax Rs. 84,000
8. Charges for preparation of advertisement Rs. 1,43,000
9. Storage and Warehousing of Agricultural Produce Rs. 1,35,000
10. Salary received from employer Rs. 4,80,000
11. Amount received as rent from residential house Rs. 2,40,000
12. Services by way of conduct of religious ceremony as pandit Rs. 1,30,000

Q.3 a.) Mr Sharma registered in the state of Karnataka provides the following details for the month of August 2022:

Opening Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger as on 1st August:

IGST – Rs. 2,00,000

CGST- Rs. 22,000

SGST- Rs. 1,30,000

Transactions during the month	Amount
Sold goods @ 18 % GST to Amit in Karnataka	8,00,000
Sold Goods @ 5 % to Ravi in Karnataka	12,00,000
Purchased goods @ 12% GST from Maharashtra	6,20,000
Provided Services @ 12 % GST to Pooja in Delhi	9,60,000
Inward Services @ 5 % GST from Karnataka	4,40,000
Availed Services @ 18 % GST from Karnataka	3,00,000

Both inward and outward supply are exclusive of taxes wherever applicable.

Calculate net GST payable by Mr Sharma for the month of August, 2022.

OR

Q3.b.) Mr. Sameer, a supplier of goods, pays GST under regular scheme. He is not eligible for any threshold exemption. He gives the following information pertaining to taxable inward/outward supplies for March 2023

Particulars	Amount
Taxable Outward Supply:	
Intra State Supply of Goods	6,00,000
Inter State supply of goods	2,00,000
Taxable Inward Supply(Purchases made from registered dealer):	
Inter State Purchase of Goods	4,00,000
Intra State Purchase of Goods	50,000

He has following input tax credit at the beginning of March 2023–

CGST – Rs.40,000

SGST – Rs. 80,000

IGST- Rs. 20,000.

Rate of CGST, SGST & IGST is 9 %, 9% and 18% respectively on both inward and outward supplies. Both inward and outward supply are exclusive of taxes wherever applicable.

Calculate net GST payable by Mr Sameer for the month of March 2023

Q.4. a.) State whether the following are True or False (8)

1. GST in India is a Dual GST model
2. An agriculturist is not liable for registration to the extent of supply of produce out of cultivation of land
3. A casual taxable person cannot claim Input tax credit on all supplies
4. Application for cancellation of registration is to be made in Form GST REG- 03
5. The maximum rate for any intra-State and Inter-State transaction will not exceed 18%
6. IGST shall be first utilized towards payment of CGST and then IGST and the remaining amount may be used towards payment of SGST
7. Umang, an interior decorator, provided services to Rajmahal Palace to design its hotel in Dubai, Malaysia and Delhi. Its place of supply will be Dubai
8. The amount available in Electronic Credit ledger may be used for making payment towards tax, interest, penalty and fees

Q.4 (b) Select the appropriate and rewrite the sentences. (07)

1. When supplier is located in India and place of supply is outside of India it is treated as _____.
 a) Intra State supply
 b) Import Supply
 c) Inter-state supply
 d) Exempt Supply

2. The balance of IGST credit after set off of IGST can be used towards the payment of _____ first

- a) CGST
- b) SGST
- c) IGST
- d) UTGST

1. A person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods or services or both in the course or furtherance of business is _____

- a) Business person
- b) Casual taxable person
- c) Non-resident taxable person
- d) Composite dealer

2. In case of mobile connection for telecommunication and internet services provided on prepaid basis through vouchers, the place of supply is _____

- a) Location of Head of Telecom Company
- b) Location of agent selling vouchers
- c) Location of Branch Office of Telecom Company
- d) Billing address of the recipient of services

3. When location of supplier and place of supply is in same state, it is treated as _____.

- a) Intra State supply
- b) Inter State supply
- c) Exempt Supply
- d) Export Supply

4. The amount collected as tax shall be paid to the Government by the collector within _____ after the end of month in which tax is collected.

- a) 20 days
- b) 15 days
- c) 10 days
- d) 5 days

5. Late fees for delay in issuing TDS certificate is maximum of _____.

- a) Rs. 5,000
- b) Rs. 4,000
- c) Rs. 3,000
- d) Rs. 1,000

OR

Q.4. Write Short notes on the following: (any three)

15

- 1. Benefits of GST
- 2. Persons liable for registration under GST
- 3. Levy and Collection of IGST
- 4. Dual Model of GST
- 5. Electronic Cash ledger
